

A
CANDID ENQUIRY
INTO THE CASE OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES,

SHewing THAT
A VERY CONSIDERABLE SUM
IS DUE TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS,
MORE THAN THE AMOUNT OF HIS DEBTS.

INSCRIBED TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ALEXANDER, LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

Fiat Justitia ruat Caelum.

VIRGIL.

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TO
HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS THE
DUKE OF ORLEANS,

FIRST PRINCE OF THE BLOOD ROYAL OF FRANCE.

La Vertu est la seule Noblesse.

THE happy and important period is arrived, most excellent Prince, in which Europe and all the world see, with admiration and exultation, what ages have not produced, the two *first* princes of the Gallic and British nations in habits of great intimacy, emulous in personal

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sonal acts of the noblest and sincerest friendship!

This event, Sir, dignifies human nature; and far, very far indeed, surpasses the wisdom and sound policy of many ages. I will not be lavish in the praise of the illustrious youth who is heir apparent to the thrones of Great Britain and Ireland, because he is my own Prince, and it might have the appearance of prepossession and adulation; and because his princely and amiable qualities are well known to your most Serene Highness, of which there cannot be a stronger proof, or a more honourable testimony than
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the personal attachment and heroic friendship of the Duke of ORLEANS.

So much, at present, of the heir apparent of Great Britain and Ireland. As to the *first* Prince of the blood royal of France, too much cannot be said by the present age for the admiration of succeeding generations. With manner the most accomplished, and with a greatness of soul worthy of his illustrious birth, the Duke of ORLEANS has nobly banished the unpolitic jealousies, and narrow prejudices of ages, and shewn to the world the sound policy of the most friendly intercourse,

and the most liberal union between the powerful neighbouring nations of Great Britain and France.

Such a glorious event, influenced by the liberal example of the Duke of ORLEANS, shews the clearness of his head, and the goodness of his heart, and does him more honour than the great victories of his illustrious ancestors: for it is a victory, without bloodshed, over national prejudices, which does more honour to mankind than great conquests at the expence of blood and treasure; and will be productive of the happiest consequences to the two nations in particular, and to Europe in general,

general, by preserving the *balance of power*, which will be more effectually secured by the friendship of France and Great Britain, that is, by an alliance between those two rival nations, than by any other means whatever.

By the union of two great maritime powers, I mean an alliance, upon the most liberal principles of *reciprocity*, which, however it has been for ages neglected, is now found to be the soundest policy, and the wisest measure for the interest of the two states.

Let

Let us, then, hope, most excellent prince, that such an alliance will be brought about, to get rid entirely of the illiberal and unpolitic prejudices which have, for ages, subsisted, to the disgrace and injury of both nations. Let us flatter ourselves that this happy event will be speedily accomplished through the great accomplishments and noble qualities of the Duke of ORLEANS, whose amiable example has pervaded the two kingdoms, and shewn them the beauty and sound policy of being united in bonds of personal intercourse, and the sincerest national friendship.

FRIENDSHIP,

FRIENDSHIP, most excellent Prince, sacred friendship, is the noblest quality of human nature. It is a god-like disposition of the soul, from which all other noble and endearing qualities proceed, for the honour of human nature, and for the happiness of society.

The *first* Prince of the sacred House of Bourbon possesses a soul for friendship of the most exalted nature, that far, very far, exceeds the power of description.

Your most Serene Highness has given the noblest proofs of the most refined and princely friendship in
your

your personal attention to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thereby set an example to the noblest persons of France and Great Britain to live in habits of the purest friendship, as the most conducive to the interests and happiness of two enlightened and powerful nations.

Your most Serene Highness discovers a greatness of soul, and an amiableness of disposition that will be productive of happier effects than the magnanimity of your illustrious ancestors. And I prophecy (without fear of being a *false* prophet) that France and all Europe will owe
more

more to the Duke of ORLEANS
than to the splendid conquests of
Lewis XIV. ✕

While national prejudices, roused
by the human passions, and the
splendor of victory dazzled the eyes
of misguided princes, the two na-
tions could not see nor pursue their
true interest. They thought, that as
they were neighbours and rivals in
commerce, they were to be *natural*
and implacable enemies. But these
were unhappily the delusive ideas of
shallow politicians, who, by such
contracted notions, mistook the true
interest and prosperity of both na-
tions, which are manifestly founded

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on

✕ Unhappily for Europe the Author has
been a false Prop. 18th

on the more liberal sentiments of your most Serene Highness.

Two great neighbouring powers engaged in the pursuits of commerce and wealth, are certainly rivals in national FAME; but with liberal minds, like that of the Duke of ORLEANS, they should be more emulous than envious. National prepossessions and prejudices arise from the weakness and injustice of narrow souls. A want of candour and liberality denotes imbecility and impolicy. Great minds are inspired by virtue, and animated, by glorious actions, to emulation. A noble emulation, more than unmanly

manly and impolitic prejudices, should animate two enlightened nations. The following instance warms the imagination, and does unspeakable honour to the polished manners and liberality of the French nation :

When the *Comte de Grasse* was in England, soon after fortune had declared in favour of the British admiral, his excellency, personally noticing the genius of the people, beautifully remarked, that “ the English were a nation of heroes.”

What a beautiful compliment from, perhaps, the greatest admiral

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of

of France! From so able and brave an officer, that fortune, capricious fortune! in one of her frolics had recently defeated and brought captive among his victorious enemies, how great and dignified the compliment! How great must be the soul of such a man in captivity! The captive hero discovered a liberality that exalts human nature: a liberality of sentiment, among enemies, that does more honour to the French nation than the victories of more fortunate, but less meritorious commanders.

I have recorded this instance of
a magnanimous soul in captivity,
not

not only in justice to the brave Admiral *Comte de Grasse*, but in justice to the manners and liberality of the French nation; which, being the most accomplished, should, after this great example and the heroic sentiments of the Duke of ORLEANS, be the least prejudiced, and consequently the most liberal.

The illustrious prince at present on the throne of France, is both a wise and a virtuous monarch. He knows and pursues the true interest of his numerous subjects, by gentler and more effectual means, than those princes who have been guided by
the

the glare of false ambition and expensive conquests.

I venture to give an opinion, most excellent Prince, against the contracted and wretched policy of past ages, that an union, by friendship, or an alliance between the two nations, would be an act of the soundest policy, and more conducive to the purposes of France and Great Britain, than, perhaps, any other alliance whatever.

This idea is, in my apprehension, truly great; and is, in part, adopted by a *commercial* embassy, which, if the negociator was not a MILKSOP,
would

would be productive of the most liberal conditions of reciprocity, which is the strongest bond, and the most happy effects to both trading nations.

Having said so much *nationally*, imputing every happy effect of the present liberal disposition of the French nation to your magnanimous example, I shall now speak *personally*.

Your most Serene Highness, with a greatness of soul, like that of your illustrious relation and ally, the great Emperor *Joseph*, now sees and feels for the awkward and unprincely situation of your illustrious friend the
 Prince

Prince of Wales. The Duke of ORLEANS would, I am confident, and so is the whole British nation confident, do all that the purest and most heroic friendship could suggest, were it not for the *etiquette* of princes. The fall of a young and amiable prince, in habits of the greatest and most magnanimous intimacy with your most Serene Highness, from splendor and the dignity of the heir apparent to the *two crowns* of Great Britain and Ireland, to the degrading situation of bankruptcy and obscurity, is an event that must affect the generous breast of the illustrious ORLEANS, who nobly takes a friendly part equally
in

in the happiness and in the felicity [^] *in* of his Royal Highness.

Much, most excellent Prince, as the nobleness of your nature, like your illustrious birth, is affected by this sudden and extraordinary event, so undeserved by the Prince of Wales, so degrading to the British throne, and so disgraceful to the English nation, I have a conviction in my mind, that the humble labours of a Writer upon this subject, will give great consolation to the purest friendship, by shewing to your most Serene Highness, and to all the world, that the precipitate step taken by the friends of H. R. H.

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(whilst it carries a lesson and an example worthy of sovereign princes) was the most ill judged, because, upon enquiry, it would, in my apprehension, have been found, that the *right* of the Prince of Wales, independent both of the king and parliament, establishes resources more productive than the amount of the Prince's debts, and therefore the act that reduced H. R. H. to his present unbecoming situation was unnecessary and impolitic.

If I have been so fortunate as to shew this to the satisfaction of your most Serene Highness, you, most amiable Prince, will enjoy the
luxury

luxury of seeing the restoration of your illustrious friend to tranquility, to splendor and happiness; and the Writer, by meriting the approbation of the Duke of ORLEANS, the pride of France and the admiration of England, will think, and justly think, he has not lived in vain.

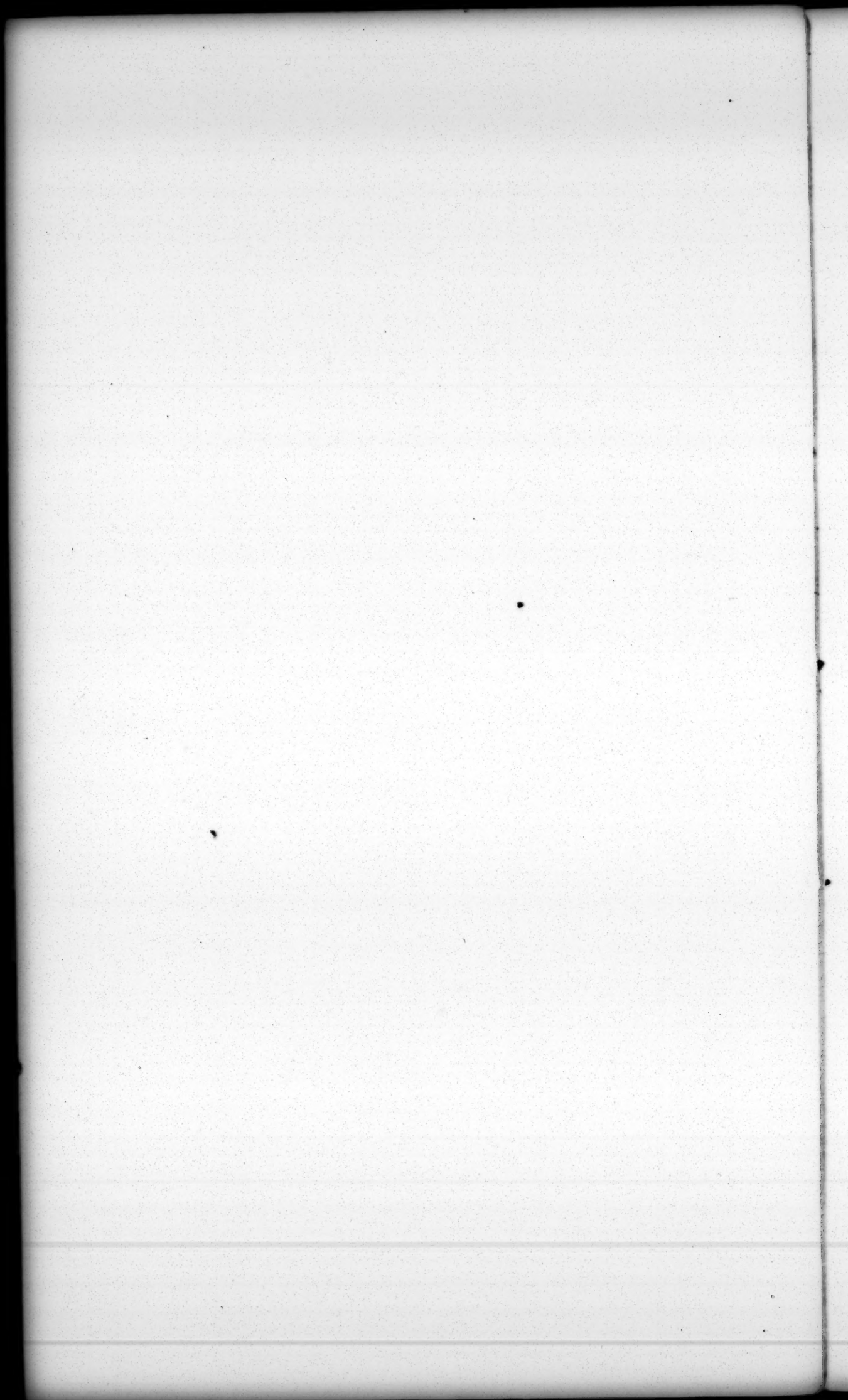
I have the honour and the ambition to be, with the greatest admiration and the most profound respect,

Sir,

Your most Serene Highness's

Most devoted Servant,

THE AUTHOR.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ALEXANDER, LORD
LOUGHBOROUGH,

Lord Chief Justice of the Court of
Common Pleas, and one of the
Lords of his Majesty's most Ho-
nourable Privy Council.

Fiat justitia ruat cælum. VIR.

MY LORD,

IT has been publicly observed,
that your lordship has been de-
sired by the PRINCE of WALES, to
take under the penetrating eye of so
acute and able a judge, the super-
intendence of his Royal Highness's
disconcerted affairs, from the great
and

and noble motive of justice to his creditors until they shall be fully satisfied: a motive, my Lord Chief Justice, that exalts human nature, that warms the imagination, and endears the British-born Prince to all his Majesty's subjects; whose generous breasts glow with satisfaction, with admiration and affection, at this truly princely conduct of his Royal Highness; who has shewn by this single act of honour and of justice, the clearness of his head, and the soundness of his heart; and has given to the nation, an *early pledge* of exalted virtue and scrupulous justice, and an example to all other nations that virtue is true dignity;

nity ; and that honour and justice, while they promote the true interest of the people, add lustre to the splendor of a throne.

My Lord, I do not pretend to know the truth of this trust, which has been announced to the public, but I wish, *ex animo*, it may be so ; for I may say, without fear of being contradicted, even by envy and malice, that the amiable Prince and his creditors cannot be in better hands than those of the highly distinguished and much admired Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, whose jurisprudence is not more deservedly admired

mired than his legislative exertions, which discover great penetration, the most masterly judgment, and the happy union of splendid talents, and great public virtue.

My Lord, although the law is your profession, equity is your guide in a high court of justice, and the constitution is the primary and ultimate object of your brilliant exertions in the legislature. Inspired by the noblest motives, your Lordship is animated to exertions that are calculated to promote the true interest of the nation, and the dignity of the throne, by rendering a free people happy, great, and flourishing.

My

My Lord, such an able and constitutional judge is certainly the fittest character to preside over the disconcerted affairs of the amiable Prince, who is heir to the imperial crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, to enquire into the true state of his Royal Highness's estates, and to sit in judgment, to decide finally what is due to the Prince for his support and dignity, and for the security and satisfaction of his Highness's creditors.

My lord, the nation is materially concerned in the enquiry and the event, both for the honour and dignity of the heir apparent, and in

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justice

justice to individuals, who are creditors to the illustrious youth. Justice to the Prince and to the people, is an object that essentially concerns the character and, I may add, the interest of the nation.

Viewed, therefore, in every light of national honour, and of private justice, nothing can, in my apprehension, afford greater satisfaction in such a case, which has already greatly interested a liberal public, than the superintendence of one of the ablest and most constitutional judges that this nation can boast of; whose respect for the honour of this country, and love of justice to mankind,

kind, render him one of the greatest ornaments of the state and age in which he lives.

There is a peculiar propriety in the Prince's placing this great confidence in your Lordship, who, as a Lord of Parliament, and an hereditary guardian of the honour of the nation and the acts of the legislature, and as a judge of one of the high courts of law, are certainly the best qualified to know for what purposes his Majesty's civil list was granted and *augmented*, and what is due to his Royal Highness for arrears of the principality of Wales

and the duchy of Cornwall, during
a minority of twenty-one years.

Thoroughly convinced, my Lord Chief Justice, that the TRUST is in the very best hands, and confident that the nation in general will think so too, I humbly solicit your Lordship's attention to "A succinct but
 " candid Enquiry into the Case of
 " the Prince of Wales," by which I have, with as much precision and perspicuity as my poor abilities will admit, endeavoured to shew, to a liberal public, that a very considerable sum is due to his Royal Highness more than the amount of his debts; or to speak the language of

a *commercial* people, and to the capacity of the community at large, there will be a considerable BALANCE due to the Prince of Wales when all his debts are paid, be they what they may.

My Lord, should so able and equitable a judge, with such splendid talents and distinguished merit, do me the honour to think that I have performed this disinterested act of justice to your princely and amiable friend, beyond the power of refutation, I shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of restoring the tranquility, splendor, and dignity of the heir apparent, and of fixing the security

curity of his Royal Highness's creditors, which will convince me that, by doing what no other person has attempted to do, I have not lived in vain.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest admiration, and the most profound respect,

My Lord Chief Justice

Your Lordship's

Very humble,

And most obedient Servant,

ORESTES.

Temple, July 22, 1786.

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Enquiry into the Case of the PRINCE
of WALES; or, Reflections on
the Pretended Insolvency of the
Heir Apparent, for the Confide-
ration of the Nation, and for the
Satisfaction of the Prince's Cre-
ditors.

To a discerning and liberal Public.

Audi alteram Partem.

LET us, my countrymen, after the ex-
ample of the worthy citizens of Lon-
don, attend to both sides; for, as a Scottish
king wisely observed, "One story is good
until another is told."

A writer in the Public Advertiser, who
signs, "N. V. Z. G." with Germanized
ideas,

ideas, affects great zeal for the King, for the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family; and to shew his great attachment to them *all*, he has taken an opportunity to praise the royal father at the expence of the princely son.

This heavy *German* scribbler, complaining of the ignorance of others, and thinking himself better qualified than *English* writers, has undertaken to set the public right concerning the Prince of Wales. He says, “ The income of the Prince, from the day
“ he attained the age of twenty-one years,
“ was £. 74,000. Of this sum £. 50,000
“ is paid out of his Majesty’s civil list,
“ and £. 24,000 from the principality of
“ Wales *.”

* *It is said that this principality alone renders £. 180,000 gross; how happens it then that so small a sum as £. 24,000 is paid to the Prince?*

Besides

Besides this establishment, by these payments, he adds the sum of £. 50,000 paid the Prince to fit up his house. " So that," proceeds our author, " the present heir apparent began the world with a better income than either his father or grandfather." And, therefore, he concludes that, " as the Prince has incurred a debt of £. 200,000, his Majesty has acted a very prudent and parental part in not burdening his people by a requisition to parliament for a larger allowance to the Prince; and the good effects of such sagacity in the KING, will open the eyes of his Royal Highness to see the world in a proper light, and probably induce him in time to throw off *improper connexions*."

Here let me ask you, my liberal countrymen, whether it would not have been

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more

more decent in this *German* scribbler to have truly stated the circumstances of the Prince, and his Majesty's conduct, without hurting the generous feelings of *Englishmen*, by imputing the present affecting situation of their favourite Prince to improper motives, or, *improper connexions*?

We say with liberality, and with truth, that "want of charity is no argument;" and I may add, that want of respect, by such a malicious and groundless reflection to the heir apparent, is no proof of real affection to *all* the Royal Family, nor indeed any compliment to the Sovereign.

Justice and liberality characterize this nation beyond the example of all other states. Ever attentive to this great national character, and to the glorious objects on which it is founded, let us think nobly,
and

and act with more than Roman or Spartan virtue. In the consideration of this case, which concerns the honour of the nation and the interest of individuals, our minds should be wholly attentive to truth, to justice, and to virtue. We want facts to inform us, and not illiberal reflections to misguide us. In such a case, which is national, illiberality is doing violence to our feelings, and to our national character.

Although it is not of the nature of man, as it is of God, to be all perfection, yet the princely qualities of the heir to the imperial crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, exalt human nature; and there is every reason to believe they will, in due time, add lustre to the splendor of a Throne. His Royal Highness has won the hearts of his Majesty's subjects; and all men, by a general concern for his situation, and a ge-

neral admiration of his noble and princely conduct, shew an universal affection and respect. Then let us, my countrymen, with the liberality and feeling of *Englishmen*, speak and act upon this singular occasion with the greatest respect and tenderness for this truly amiable and beloved Prince, in spite of the malicious reflections of "N. V. Z. G." or any other *German* scribbler who, with a weak head and bad heart, foolishly thinks that the best way to praise the royal parent is to debase the princely son.

Imputing, as we ought to impute, the present situation of the illustrious youth, not to *improper connexions*, but to GOODNESS that knows no bounds on his part, and to injustice somewhere; I will endeavour to shew, to the confusion of this *German* sycophant, and to the mortification of
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all who compliment his Majesty at the expence of his Royal Highness, that "N. V. Z. G." has mistaken the case of the Prince, and drawn an invidious and false conclusion, which discovers his ignorance and malice; and shews, that his design is that of a dark assassin, to stab the reputation of the Prince, to pay a compliment, at the expence of truth and justice, to the Royal Parent, who has great reason to be offended at sycophants who mistake the case, and widen the breach, instead of healing the wound of parental affection.

The Prince finding his expences to exceed his present, and to embarrass his future circumstances, wisely (more like the experienced and sagacious *Mentor*, than the youthful *Telemachus*) stopt the career of splendor, to consider, like a man of spirit and a prince, (born to govern a free people

ple on principles of justice) what conduct was best to be pursued to prevent an increase of difficulties, and the unhappy consequences to himself and to his creditors. Such a *spontaneous* step, at a period so flattering to the human passions and to princely dignity, was as great in its principle and tendency as any thing recorded in history of the virtuous emperors or able generals of ancient Rome.

The greatness of men's actions, whether princes or generals, consists in the *principle* of the design, and the *tendency* of the execution. There is nothing chronicled of the great, the illustrious Frederic of Prussia, or of the unparalelled Empress of all the Russias, or of the glorious and immortal Joseph, Emperor of Germany, equal to the virtue of the Prince of Wales's conduct, *at his time of life*, which is superior to the
 continence

continence of the great SCIPIO. The design or principle alone exalts human nature, and adds lustre to the splendor of a throne. And this principle, so valuable to mankind, is the more valuable in a state of freedom and commerce, as it is founded on equity and scrupulous justice; and is a pledge, and indeed a security, for our property and privileges, which are so precarious under absolute governments where princes have not the same scrupulous sense of justice, as we see, and their subjects unhappily feel.

Where is there another prince in Europe, or indeed in any other part of the globe, *heir to two imperial crowns*, who, at the happiest period of life, would relinquish the very flattering allurements and gratifications of princely dignity, and sacrifice the enjoyments of splendor from

a principle of justice to the people? It is a godlike act, that does honour to our government and to our national character, and restores our reputation, for a religious sense of honour and justice, which had been long injured by the horrid depredations and iniquitous acts of injustice and rapine in Asia.

The principle of the Prince of Wales's conduct, in foregoing every youthful and princely gratification in justice to the people, is truly magnanimous; it is, in such a royal youth, noble beyond expression, and great beyond example, *at so early a period.* It is a lesson to monarchs to be just, and to our nobility, and that of other nations, not to exceed their incomes to the prejudice of the people. A lesson against heedless dissipation, and thoughtless injustice to individuals, so
little

little attended to by the aristocratic pride in all countries, that will render the Prince of Wales dear and immortal.

Justice, flowing from the purest virtue and the nicest sense of honour, seems to be the ruling passion of his Royal Highness, and a godlike passion it is. The generous breast of every Briton must glow with satisfaction at so early a pledge of princely virtue, and at so glorious a prospect of national felicity.

Such a religious sense of justice, and such a scrupulous sense of honour, will, with the blessings of Heaven, render our posterity happy, great, and flourishing; and the nation will be as much admired by foreigners, for the wisdom and virtue of their sovereign, as for the industry and spirit of the people. Happy the na-

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tion

tion that is governed by such a prince !
 And happy the monarch that makes such
 principles the rule of his conduct ! Real
 greatness and true glory will adorn the
 throne, and real freedom and true hap-
 piness will bless the people.

In humbly laying this matter before a
 sagacious and generous public, yet with all
 the confidence which truth and respect
 inspire, I shall not presume to consider
 what is *sufficient* to support the dignity of
 the heir to the British and Irish thrones,
 but what is absolutely due to his Royal
 Highness, as fairly and clearly as the
 estate of any of his Majesty's subjects. We
 all allow that the heir apparent to two
 crowns, should live with a dignity and
 splendor worthy of so great, so wealthy
 and powerful a nation as this ; but to say
 how much is *sufficient* for such great na-
 tional

tional purposes, would be unpardonable presumption in a Writer. That is a consideration fit only for the wisdom of the legislature, and to be determined by justice to the Prince, and sound policy in regard to the nation, which is nearly and highly concerned in the splendor and dignity of the Prince of Wales as the heir apparent to the crown.

Taking the matter up with this sense of justice and liberality, I shall observe, that when the *German* "N. V. Z. G." said that, "£. 50,000 is paid annually out of the civil list of the King, and that the Prince began the world with a better income than either his father or grandfather," (wishing to compliment the *liberality* of the sovereign in one part of his Majesty's conduct, and his virtue and wisdom in another, "by refusing to burden the

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people

“ people to relieve the Prince;”) he was, perhaps, not aware, that the compliment, in both instances, was ill founded. He should have remembered, that the income of the present Prince on the throne is greater than that of his predecessors, and *augmented* with an implied though not expressly stipulated provision of £. 100,000 per annum, for the Prince of Wales, at his attaining the age of twenty-one years. This most material part of the case, the heavy *German* was either too ignorant to know, or too unjust to mention. But, as under the hypocritical pretence of affection, he is evidently guided by malice to the Prince, so nothing true or just can be expected from him.

Where is the *liberality* of the Royal Parent in paying only *one half* of what is manifestly allowed by the nation, by an augmentation

mentation of the civil list beyond any other period? No man can have an higher respect than myself, for the amiable Prince who, at present fills the imperial throne of Great Britain, but my respect is not like that of a sycophant and toad eater. My respect arises from a conviction of his many royal virtues, and not from an idea of his injustice, or ill-judged œconomy in what does not concern his Majesty. Since the Prince's minority, his claim is a matter of *right*, and not of affection or favour. The King may advise as a parent, but cannot suspend or lessen the *right* of the Prince of Wales, after the age of twenty-one, no more than he can controul the estates of the Duke of Bedford, or any other person. The principality of Wales, and duchy of Cornwall, are estates held from the nation, independent of the crown; and the Prince being of age from his birth, in regard to
those

those estates, they are held in trust for him until the age of twenty-one, when the large accumulated sum is, by the mutual consent of the nation and the heir apparent, absorbed for an *adequate* annual allowance to the Prince of Wales. I do, therefore, maintain that his Royal Highness gives, as aforesaid, a valuable consideration for his establishment, and that he has as clear a right to £.100,000 per annum, granted in the civil list by parliament to his Majesty in trust, as the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire have to their estates. A defalcation, therefore, of *one half*, with the interest for three years, would be more than £.165,000, which would go a great way towards the payment of £.200,000 debts, and would have prevented their accumulation.

Nor can more be said, with truth, on the KING's *forbearing* to require more money
from

from the nation for the use of the Prince, than of his Majesty's *liberality* in withholding £.500,000 for three years, and thereby plunging the Prince in the debts which have occasioned the present unmerited difficulties, and made his Royal Highness a *fugitive*.

In this part of the business, where so much has been said by flattering knaves, and so much believed by the simplest fools, the royal parent must be sensible on his *own* account, and not on the Prince's, of the impropriety of an application to Parliament, from a consciousness that the nation has made a sufficient provision oftentimes the sum annually paid by his Majesty.

Let the King pay what the nation has granted, and the Prince will require no more. To apply to parliament for an addition

dition to £.50,000 per annum, when it is known that the nation has actually provided £.100,000 per annum, would have been an insult to a legislature that has liberally made that ample provision *in the civil list* for the heir apparent. Nor can there be a doubt of this establishment of £.100,000, not as a *largeesse* or favour of parliament, but as the absolute *right* of the Prince, in consideration of relinquishing the vast arrears of his principality and duchy during a minority of twenty-one years, the amount of which, as I shall shew, is nearly equal to the establishment of £.100,000 per annum.

Having, upon this principle of truth and justice, placed a credit of £.165,000 upon his Majesty, against the Prince's debts of £.200,000, I shall now totally *absorb* the remaining £.35,000, to the honour of
the

the illustrious youth, to the satisfaction of his creditors, and to the mortification of his enemies, if it be possible for human nature to be unfriendly to such exalted goodness, and to such princely virtues.

I have shewn, that the Prince of Wales, at the age of twenty-one years, is entitled, by a provision as *sacred* as any contract whatever, to £. 100,000 per annum, out of the King's civil list, it being augmented with that *implied* condition; which, being matter of right and not of favour, depends on the honour of the nation, and not on the pleasure of the sovereign. But his Royal Highness is of age *from the moment of his birth* in regard to the principality of Wales and duchy of Cornwall. Whatever they rendered during his minority, the nation, that is the government, is accountable for; because the produce is

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received

received by the treasury in trust for the Prince, and should be applied to the credit of his Royal Highness, and not to any other purpose; for it is as clearly due to the Prince of Wales, as the estate of the Duke of Bedford during his grace's minority.

Having clearly shewn the right of the Prince of Wales, and that the denial of that right is evasion and injustice, which must be removed to make way for truth, and to establish what is due to his Royal Highness, for the credit of the nation, and for the security of his creditors, I shall state the account of the Prince's circumstances, to shew that he is not a *bankrupt*, as some men would make him, but in a flourishing condition.

If

If the principality of Wales renders annually £. 24,000, and the duchy of Cornwall £. 10,000, the amount will be £. 34,000 per annum *.

Twenty-one years minority, three years since, make together twenty-four years, at £. 34,000 per annum £. 816,000

Deduction.

Paid the Prince £. 74,000 for
three years - - 222,000

The £. 50,000 paid to fit up his
house may be put against the
interest of the above arrears

Balance due to the Prince of Wales £. 594,000

** I calculate these two sums only, although it is said that the principality alone renders gross, £. 180,000 per annum; the truth or fallacy of which is known to government.*

Then, how unjust, impolitic, and cruel is it, to make a *bankrupt* of our beloved Prince, and pretend that he is insolvent for £. 200,000; when by a true state of the case, it appears that there is three times that sum due to his Royal Highness from government, without having cost the nation sixpence since his birth. There is nothing to be deducted from that sum but the expence of his Highness's education, which has been the most frugal.

By this state of facts, the nation will see that the interest of arrears due to the Prince, added to the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, will amount to about £. 80,000 per annum*, so that if

** If the account annexed of another writer, who calculates upon the gross produce of the principality, is more to be depended on than mine, the net revenues of the Prince will be, at least, £. 130,000 per annum, and then H. R. H. will require nothing from the nation, as, besides this income, considerable arrears will be due more than sufficient to pay all his debts.*

£. 100,000

£. 100,000 is settled upon his Royal Highness, a *wealthy* and powerful nation would only be at the expence of about £. 20,000 per annum to support the heir apparent, which is a trifle out of the public stock for that necessary dignity of the nation, which is essentially benefited by the Prince's spending all his fortune in his own country, for the credit of the state, and the advantage of the people. The public are, therefore, greatly interested in the act of doing ample justice to his Royal Highness, by whom so much is well expended, and from whom so much good flows as a national blessing, like the overflowing of the Nile, fattening and enriching every thing, that, like the sun, is cherished by its generous influence.

To conclude: Let the Prince stand a creditor to the nation, and receive the interest,

terest, together with his estates of Wales and Cornwall, and instead of £. 100,000, he will only want about £. 20,000 per annum from the civil list. Or let the nation absorb the whole debt arising, as I have shewn, from arrears, and take the whole princely and ducal revenues, allowing the Prince a valuable consideration for the whole, in the sum of £. 100,000 from the end of his minority; which, I say again, will not cost the nation above £. 20,000 per annum, to support the dignity and splendor of the amiable Prince, who is, at present, the heir apparent to the imperial crowns of Great Britain and Ireland.

I have been clear and full in this statement, to convince the people that they are not burdened unnecessarily to support the dignity of the Prince of Wales, who has not cost the nation a farthing from the day
of

of his birth ; but, on the contrary, the nation has, for years, had a large sum of money in hand, belonging to his Royal Highness, the produce of his real and independent estates. And the people have a further consolation, from this faithful account, in the consideration and clear conviction, that from the true circumstances of the Prince, his Highness cannot, in the nature of things, be a burden to the public ; but, on the contrary, one of the greatest blessings to the nation, by spending his *own*, and not their property, among the people he loves, and by whom his Royal Highness is beloved, for his amiableness, liberality, and princely virtues.

Justice requires me to add, that as only £. 50,000 per annum has been paid out of the civil list for these three years, when £. 100,000 should have been paid as a valuable

luable consideration to the Prince for the great arrears due to his Royal Highness, his Majesty is a gainer of the difference in £. 150,000, which, with interest, is about £. 165,000 in the pocket of the sovereign; to whom the parliament, or rather the legislature, has ben uncommonly munificent, with an idea, not to be disputed, of allowing £. 100,000 per annum out of the civil list, to the heir apparent, when of age, in lieu of his Royal Highness's estates, received by government during a minority of twenty-one years.

By this calculation, which I really believe is unanswerable, it will appear to a nation that delights in justice, that instead of forcing the Prince, by imaginary misfortunes, to fly from his palace as an insolvent, "to see the world in a proper light, " and avoid *improper connexions*," his Royal Highness

Highness should return and open his eyes to the true state of his circumstances; and seeing things in a just light, he should emancipate himself from that *improper controul* which has concealed his undoubted right, and led him into difficulties and disgrace at a period when his mind is noble, and his circumstances are actually better than those of the Duke of Bedford.

As I write, unasked and unknown, from the purest motives of truth and justice, I cannot, consistent with those noble principles, deny an act of justice to administration, by declaring, that they were perfectly right in not interfering either with the King or Parliament in this matter. As this may occasion surprize, I shall explain.—Ministers must be sensible of the true circumstances of the Prince of Wales, from his hereditary revenue, and of the ample pro-

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vision

vision made, in lieu thereof, in the civil list for the heir apparent at the age of twenty-one ; and, therefore, they could not, in justice to their own knowledge and conviction, or in justice to the Prince, propose to parliament an augmentation of the £.50,000 paid annually to his Royal Highness; well knowing, that the parliament would tell them, what they have long known, that double that sum has been provided for the Prince in the civil list. Nor could they, as *servants* of the crown, interfere in his Majesty's defalcation of *one half*.

The Prince's appeal is to the justice of his Majesty, who receives the civil list *in trust* for the purposes for which it is liberally granted by the nation. The Prince's right is clear and independent, with which paternal care and filial tenderness have nothing

thing to do. To relinquish any part of such an undoubted right, from tender considerations, would not only be a weak act, but an act of injustice to himself and to his creditors.

If the intention of the legislature, in regard to the civil list, is not fully complied with, or rightly understood, with respect to the heir apparent, then the appeal of the Prince of Wales is to government, for the payment of the large arrears during his minority. His Royal Highness has no occasion to go to parliament as a *beggar*, to pray for support suitable to his dignity; but parliament should offer (as, indeed, they have in time provided) £. 100,000 per annum, in lieu of his demands on government, and the future produce of his Welch and Cornish estates.

To treat his Royal Highness as a mendicant, and drive him, like a bankrupt, into obscurity, and to dispose of his effects by the hands of the common *executioner* (auctioneer) is really a monstrous act in a nation that boasts of justice and liberality. It is, in my apprehension, a most shameful, unjust, arbitrary, and oppressive act, at which all Europe and America must be astonished, especially when they find, by this account, that there will be a considerable *balance* due to the Prince of Wales, when all his debts are paid.

POSTSCRIPT.

P O S T S C R I P T.

To Lord LOUGHBOROUGH.

MY LORD,

SINCE the publication of my pamphlet, written from the purest motives, to shew to the nation, and to all Europe, that “ a considerable sum will be due to the “ Prince of Wales, after the payment “ of all his debts,” I have had the good fortune to meet with the sentiments of another writer upon the same subject, that were published a year ago, and which I think it a duty I owe to his Royal Highness, and to the whole nation, to republish.

I am happy, my Lord, to find additional reasons, and very solid ones, to convince

vince me, as I am confident they will convince the public, that “a considerable *balance* will be due to the heir apparent “after paying all his debts,” and that the large sum which that spirited author and myself contend for, is “matter of *right*, “and not of favour, totally independent “of the king and parliament.”

My Lord, the spirited production alluded to, which does so much justice to the amiable Prince, and so much credit to the information and liberality of the author, is exactly as follows:

For

“ For the ENGLISH CHRONICLE.

“ To the KING of ENGLAND.

“ On the Prince of Wales’s Establishment.

“ *The Duchy of Cornwall renders gross*

“ *£. 180,000 per annum, and the Princi-*

“ *pality of Wales netts £. 10,000 per an-*

“ *num.*

“ St. James’s Chronicle.”

“ SIRE,

“ **I**F the duchy of Cornwall renders *gross*
£. 180,000 per ann. the nett reve-
nue should be, at least, two thirds, or
*£. 120,000**; and as the royal duke was

* The difference between the gross and nett produce cannot be so much as £. 60,000 per annum; perhaps £. 20,000 is nearer the truth, in which case there would be an additional £. 40,000 per annum; but the real produce of the Welch and Cornish estates is well known to government.

of

of age from his *birth* (in regard to his estates of Cornwall and Wales) the sum of £. 2,520,000 was due at the age of twenty-one* to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for ARREARS 2,520,000

“ If the Principality of Wales netts £. 10,000 per annum, the arrears of twenty-one years will be - - - - - 210,000

“ Arrears due to his Royal Highness for principal - - 2,730,000

“ Besides interest, which for so long a time is so very considerable, as to amount to about 150,000

“ Principal and interest due at the age of twenty-one 2,880,000

* However hyperbolic this calculation may appear, I challenge even the great calculator Dr. Price to refute it.

“ The payment, therefore, of £. 30,000, for the debts of this illustrious youth is not to be considered as a national *charge*, or as a legislative *largeffe*, but what his Royal Highness will pay out of his own early inheritance, without burdening the people, by whom this amiable Prince is greatly and deservedly beloved, whenever the above arrears are paid by the Treasury.

“ For ministers to make a merit of paying £.30,000 when so much more is due for arrears, is, in my apprehension, treating his Royal Highness with great disrespect and injustice, and indeed in a puerile manner.

“ Let the generous Prince have his due, if not the *principal* at least the *interest*, which is considerable, and his Royal Highness will pay his debts, and do every
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thing else with the liberality of his illustrious house, and with a dignity becoming the heir to the imperial crowns of Great Britain and Ireland.

“ Let the Royal and amiable youth not be misled by ministers, by false ideas of *their* liberality. The revenue settled by parliament is an elæmofinary and degrading act of administration, unworthy of so illustrious and spirited a young Prince, who is the hopes of a great empire.

“ Let the people who love the Prince (notwithstanding the ministerial arts used to misrepresent his Royal Highness) know, that they are not burdened to support the Prince, since his ducal and princely revenues are, as I have shewn, more than sufficient to support, with the
greatest

greatest splendor, the heir to the crown, without any burden to them.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is heir to his duchy and principality independent of the legislature, and entitled to the revenues, amounting to at least £. 130,000 per annum clear.

“ If this is admitted, and I think it cannot be denied with any more propriety than the accumulated estate of the Duke of Bedford, the Prince is intitled to the arrears I have calculated to the age of twenty-one, and has a right to the *nomination* of all the officers of his duchy and principality.

“ His Royal Highness's titles are not nominal, but real and productive estates, independent of the crown and parlia-

ment, and those estates are very improvable.

“ In this state of independence from his *birth*, his Royal Highness has no occasion to go to parliament for an annual allowance to establish his household, since it is evident that his own independent revenues (exclusive of the great arrears, the interest of which alone is more than his revenue) are sufficient for that purpose, and properly managed might produce £. 130,000 per annum clear, with the heartfelt pleasure to so amiable and magnificent a Prince, of appointing the officers of his duchy and principality, and of his household; which appointments are not only just, but, as I have said, must be very gratifying to so liberal a young Prince.

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“ The late ministerial arrangement for an establishment of His Royal Highness, is therefore unjust, degrading, and insulting. It is unjust by being very short of his independent right : and it is degrading and insulting by an *elæmosinary* and unnecessary grant of what is but a small part of his own.

“ Let the illustrious Prince claim his right by *birth* to the revenues of Cornwall and Wales, together with the interest, and support himself, independent of the legislative and executive powers, with a magnificence becoming his Princely revenues and his Royal dignity.

“ Let His Royal Highness reject, with a spirit becoming the heir of the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, the paltry arrangement of Administration, and
come

come with grace and dignity into Parliament with a demand of £.2,750,000, and interest £. 150,000, due for arrears to the Duke of Cornwall and Prince of Wales from the Treasury that has received it; which principal, though large, I am bold to say, must be paid with legal interest, because the claim is undeniable, and the revenue has been paid into the Treasury.

“ After shewing the undeniable right of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to so considerable a sum of money, it may be asked, how can an exhausted Treasury and an indebted nation satisfy so great a demand? I answer:—the Prince, who is beloved for being as amiable and liberal as he is illustrious, will undoubtedly be satisfied with

“ 1st. Establishing his claim.

“ 2d. Securing it.

“ With

“ With regard to the *first*, as I apprehend there can be no doubt of it, it will be readily admitted. And as to the *second*, which follows, like cause and effect, let Government borrow that sum of the bank, not to be drawn out immediately, but to stand in their books in the name, and as the property of His Royal Highness, who shall be intitled to the same interest for the loan as Government gives to the bank.

“ That interest, and the revenues of Cornwall and Wales, will support His Royal Highness with a dignity becoming the heir of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, totally independent of the legislative and executive powers of the State, and without the smallest burden on the people, whom the Prince loves, and by whom

whom His Royal Highness is universally
and deservedly beloved.

“ PALINURUS.”

August 30, 1785.

My Lord, this letter, which is evidently written with great temper and ability, made its appearance at a time when ungenerous party-prejudices were employed to misrepresent the noble principles and amiable character of the Prince of Wales, and to do his Royal Highness great injury with the nation, by depriving him of the admiration and affection of a liberal people, for whom the illustrious youth has, had, from the earliest period, and will, I am confident, continue to have to the latest, a natural, a rooted, and most sincere affection. And since, my Lord, that unfavourable period of party passions, which has now happily and totally subsided,

sided, and left the Prince deservedly in full possession of the hearts of all his Majesty's subjects, for his nice sense of honour and exemplary justice and virtue; since, I say, that unfavourable time (which, I trust, will never return) did not produce even a single word to contradict the excellent and important letter of the writer, who signs PALINURUS, he may reasonably suppose, my Lord, and, indeed, there is every reason to suppose, that it is incontrovertible, or, before now, some prejudiced person, the officious tool of party, would, undoubtedly, have offered something against it.

To conclude: as a general silence, in a singular and important case, indicates the consent of the public, and since nothing can shew clearer the assent of the whole nation than there not being found, in unfavourable

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vourable times, a single dissenting voice, we may venture to conclude, at this more propitious period, when the generous breast of every Briton glows with admiration and affection; that the very favourable state of the Prince of Wales's case is incontrovertible, from which, I think, it appears as clear as any mathematical demonstration, that " a very considerable *balance* will be due to his Royal Highness after the payment of all his debts."

Should this be clearly and happily proved, to the conviction of the whole nation, there cannot, then, in my apprehension, be a doubt but *truth* will prevail, and that *justice* will take place. The right of the Prince of Wales will be established, his independency of the King and Parliament acknowledged, and

a *flourishing condition*, which has either been obscured by ignorance or concealed by injustice, will restore the heir apparent of the imperial crowns of Great Britain and Ireland to the wealth, splendor, and felicity to which the illustrious and amiable youth is entitled! May God of his infinite wisdom and goodness grant this speedily, at which the whole nation would rejoice! And may the supreme and incomprehensible BEING, who is the King of Kings, long, very long, give unto his Royal Highness every blessing that Heaven can bestow, that he may, when it shall please the Divine Omniscience, render two spirited and liberal nations happy, great, and flourishing! An happy period, flattering to posterity, for which the Prince of Wales has laid a glorious foundation, by the

early virtue of his principles, the wisdom of his conduct, and the admiration and affection of the people he is born to govern.

August 15th, 1786.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

A Liberal public, whose abilities and virtues I very much admire, who are ever happy to be on the good natured side, and never more so, I believe, than on the present occasion, will be pleased to remember, that the great amount of *arrears* due, or supposed to be due, to the Prince of Wales, arises from his *hereditary* estates of Wales and Cornwall, which, I apprehend, are different to all other patrimonial estates, by his Royal Highness being heir to them in the *life-time* of his *royal father*, and of age, in regard to them, from his *birth*, totally independent of the king and parliament.

Admitting this *fact* (upon which every thing that I contend for in favour of the
Prince

Prince of Wales depends) in regard to *both* estates, that is, the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall (and if it be true of the one, it must be so of the other) the balance of *arrears*, from their nett produce, with *interest*, after deducting all expences, together with that of the Prince's education, supposing him to be, as we are told, educated at his own expence, which is a clear proof of independence from his *birth*; I say, the amount of *arrears* would, in the course of twenty-one years legal minority, accumulate to a very considerable sum in favour of his Royal Highness, as I have shewn.

On the other hand, it is said, with great temper and deference to the public opinion, (for I wish the public to be in possession of the *pro* and *con* in a case that so much engages their generous attention and
best

best wishes) that “ this claim has never
“ been established, nor even set up by
“ any *former* Prince of Wales.”

Admitting this remark, which is made with great temper and liberality, to be true; nevertheless, if the *right* is undeniable, the *dormant* claim must, as an act of justice, be admitted whenever the fact is proved to the satisfaction of the nation.

The only question, then, is, “ Whether
“ his Royal Highness is *really* heir to his
“ principality of Wales and duchy of
“ Cornwall from his *birth* ?”

Here it is necessary to remember, that these are *real* and productive estates, and not *nominal* titles, like those of other branches of the royal family: they are estates granted, as I presume, by the nation,
independent

independent of the king and parliament, for the wise purposes of the constitution, to support, with splendor and magnificence, the dignity of the heir apparent to the crowns of Great Britain and Ireland.

To deny the Prince's *right* would be denying their *reality* and doubting the wisdom of the nation in making early and ample provision for the primogeniture of the sovereign, suitable to the dignity of the kingdom, and his high rank next to the King, not as a sovereign Prince, but as an independent one. The early and munificent provision of independency does not consider him so much as the first born of the prince on the throne, as the first and great security of the constitution, for which the people have a natural predilection, and, where, in the present case, their great affection and confidence, I
venture

venture to say, will never be disappointed; for the present Prince of Wales is as naturally, and as strongly attached to the authority and happiness of the people, he is born to govern, as they can possibly be attached to his Royal Highness. There never was, nor could possibly be, a greater *reciprocity* of affection and esteem. Hence the sacrifice of every gratification by the Prince! And hence the admiration and affectionate respect of the people!

Another material consideration is, that admitting the *reality* of the estates of the Prince of Wales, or, in other words, the undoubted *right* of his Royal Highness, it will then follow very clearly, that, if the *arrears* are not accounted for, and the estates surrendered after his minority, the same justice will not be done to the heir apparent as is done even to the

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meanest subject who claims and receives the arrears of his inheritance and possession when of age. To dispute with the first prince of the blood royal a *common* right would be preposterous indeed.

The *independence* of the Prince of Wales, of both King and Parliament, seems to be absolutely necessary to the constitution for the security of the people. This independence clearly shews the reality and competency of his hereditary estates from his *birth*. And that early period of his claim establishes his right to the *arrears* at the end of his minority, and shews that they must, as I have shewn, be very considerable in twenty-one years, like those of the Duke of Bedford, whose estates, though great, are not so productive as those of the principality of Wales and duchy of Cornwall, which, in my apprehension, are
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the independent property of the Prince of Wales.

This situation of the heir apparent is undoubted a singular predicament, but it is nevertheless, I believe, a true one. The singularity arises from the Prince of Wales being different to all other cases, heir to his princely estates in the life-time of his *father*, and ceases to inherit them at his demise, when other persons, seised of estates, begin their patrimonial inheritance.

That early inheritance of the Prince of Wales, seems to be absolutely necessary to his total independence of the legislative and executive powers for the security of the people, who find him, at present, plunged into difficulties through his attachment to them, and his unalterable

determination not to suffer the popular authority to be absorbed by the regal and aristocratic powers.

This is a fact of the greatest consequence to a free state, since it is manifestly one of the greatest securities of the people. It shews the *constitutional* independence of the Prince of Wales, that is, the wise regulations and provisions of the state, and not of the sovereign, or any one of the component parts of national authority; and evinces how necessary that independence is to the constitution, to preserve the democratic power, or the authority of the people, from the encroachments of the crown, and the treachery, or rather the subserviency of the peers, whose influence co-operating with the executive power, as servants of the crown, might absorb the popular part of government,

government, by sacrificing every thing to the regal authority, were it not for the independence of the heir apparent, his natural and great attachment to the people, of which we have now a glorious instance, and their prepossession and great confidence in the Prince of Wales.

This shews the wisdom of our glorious constitution, and the virtue of our illustrious ancestors, in making ample provision, at the *earliest period*, for the splendid dignity and independence of the heir apparent. To make his Royal Highness totally independent of the legislative and executive powers, they assigned him productive estates in Wales and Cornwall, suitable to his dignity, as ranking next to the king, and yet independent of the sovereign.

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The Prince of Wales may, therefore, in this happy state of independence, of both king and parliament, be considered as the guardian of the constitution, watching the component parts of authority to preserve the *equilibrium*, or nice equipoise of power in a mixed government, protecting the power of the people from the advances and encroachments of the regal and aristocratic powers, so often attempted by the executive authority. Hence the strong attachment of the Prince of Wales to the people! And hence their affection and confidence in his Royal Highness, which never were more *reciprocal* and greater than on the present occasion. Indeed no other Prince of Wales has so well deserved the affections and respect of the people, by a *public* attachment to their interest, and by the most honourable and amiable conduct in *private*.

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If, therefore, his Royal Highness is heir to his principality of Wales and duchy of Cornwall from his *birth*, as contended by his friends, and which I really think is as clear as any mathematical demonstration, it establishes his undoubted right to the great amount of *arrears* during one and twenty years minority; and shews, unanswerably, the reason, the justice, and sound policy of allowing the heir apparent an adequate consideration for them, should he chuse it, in the sum of £.100,000 per annum, out of the *civil list*; which really seems, as I have already observed, to have been augmented, much beyond any former period, for that purpose.

But, if his Royal Highness is not heir to the principality of Wales and duchy of Cornwall from his *birth* (which I do not find any opponent has contended for)
then

then the estates will be *nominal*, and the arrears visionary; and every claim to an *adequate* consideration will be as groundless and delusive as "the baseless fabric of a vision;" and the Prince of Wales will, as a necessary consequence, not be totally independent of both king and parliament, as maintained by his friends, but wholly dependent on the goodness of the sovereign, and the liberality of the parliament; a situation which God forbid, as being as dangerous to the constitution as it is degrading to the best friend and security of the people!

This dependency would be an humiliating and degrading situation indeed, inconsistent with the dignity of the heir apparent, and with the policy of a great maritime nation, which certainly means that the Prince of Wales shall support himself

self with splendid independence ; and for that necessary purpose has, if I am not greatly mistaken, assigned the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall to support his high rank, independent of the king and parliament, with splendor and magnificence, becoming a great prince and a powerful nation.

This reverse of fortune is not, however, insisted upon by the Prince's opponents ; they only say, with great moderation and respect, that " this claim has not been asserted by any *former* Prince of Wales, " which," (they think) " is sufficient to " destroy the right in the present case." But the advocates of his Royal Highness do not admit that a *dormant* claim can destroy an hereditary and independent right ; and, therefore, they say finally, that, upon enquiry and proof of its existence, it will

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become

become the justice and dignity of the nation to admit the right of *every* Prince of Wales “to be of age from their *birth*,” and entitled, of consequence, to whatever the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall may produce nett. The arrears to be allowed after a minority of twenty-one years, and the estates to be, like other estates, from that period, in their own possession, which will be sufficient to support the splendid dignity of the heir apparent, without any burden to the people, or any charge to either the king or government.

It will finally be observed by a generous public, whose minds are liberally disposed on the present occasion, and indeed with great reason, that the author has calculated upon what is said to be the *produce* of the Welch and Cornish estates, those who are
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in the receipt of them best know what they really produce, and that is easily ascertained. He does not know the *quantum*, nor whether it is received by the king or treasury, “in trust,” during the minority of the Prince of Wales; nor is it material to the object he has in view, which is, to shew that it is absolutely received *in trust*; and therefore, whoever receives it should faithfully account for the arrears to the heir apparent after his minority; and then (like other estates) surrender the management and future produce of that princely and improvable estate to the Prince of Wales, or allow him an adequate consideration in £. 100,000 per annum.

If the author is right, this should have been done at the age of twenty-one, three years ago; and if it had been done, his Royal Highness would not have been in

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his present perplexed and humiliating situation, so extremely disgraceful to a powerful and wealthy nation. The Prince of Wales would, in that case, have manifestly had more than sufficient, of his own property, to have paid any debts necessarily contracted to support his *independence* of the king and parliament, with a splendor and magnificence becoming his great hereditary estates, his high princely rank next to the king, and the dignity of the heir apparent to the throne of the greatest maritime and commercial nation in the world.

The author, in taking leave of the subject, humbly hopes, and really believes he has gradually led the nation to a clear conviction of the *reality* of the Prince of Wales's titles and estates; of their being very *productive* and improveable estates;
of

of his indisputable title to them, and his independence of the King and Parliament from the hour of his *nativity*; and finally, that his Royal Highness, as heir apparent to the crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, is necessarily, through the wisdom and munificence of the nation, totally independent of both King and Parliament, and clearly intitled to the full possession and great arrears of his estates.

Perhaps there is nothing in our glorious constitution wiser than this *independence* of the legislature, because a dependent Prince of Wales, who ranks next to the King, would, by his great influence, throw so much weight into the scale of the executive power, commonly called the government, as to destroy the *equilibrium* or happy equipoise of constitutional authority between the sovereign and the subjects

subjects of a free state, which his independence and attachment to the people he is born to govern, and their natural and strong predilection for the heir apparent, happily preserves.



F I N I S.

